Mapline

A newsletter published by
The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography at
The Newberry Library

Number 88/89 Fall 1999

Teaching with Historic Maps: College- and University-Level Approaches

This issue of *Mapline* is the first in a series focusing on our educational programs. Recently, we polled educators at all levels (K-12 teachers, college and university professors, and public historians) who participated in various Smith Center programs during the past several years in order to find out how they have been applying their experience with historic maps in their classes. Some of their responses and advice for teaching strategies may be found throughout this issue – look for sections entitled "Perspectives on Teaching." As this issue demonstrates, the interest in teaching with historic maps is expanding. But why?

What is the value of teaching with historic maps? Judy and Dennis Reinhartz once commented that the "bond between history and geography is natural and intimate... [N]o two subjects are more closely related."* Nowhere is this bond more readily apprehended by students than through study of historic maps, since, obviously enough, they are simultaneously geographical and historical documents. The skillful and well-informed presentation of historic maps in the classroom can provide students with an immediate apprehension of the historical landscape as the people of the time understood and experienced it. Through this medium, teachers can emphasize both geographical patterns (such as land use and transportation networks) and people's cultural and political points of view. Teaching with historic maps thus makes human history more visible and concrete.

One of the greatest advantages of historic maps as teaching tools is that they can be used across a wide range of disciplines. Whether a course focuses on cultural, social, political, or economic topics, studying the geographical elements of that topic through

*Judy and Dennis Reinhartz, "'How Wide the World': Geography, Maps, and the Teaching of American History," *OAH Magazine of History* 7, 3 (Spring 1993): 21.

This summer's "Maps & Nations" seminar provided us with an opportunity to explore with a group of twelve graduate students the connections between cartography and expressions of nationalism. This eight-week seminar, funded by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, offered selected students the opportunity to immerse themselves in recent scholarship in the history of cartography and to undertake a research project in conjunction with the seminar theme. Here students Cathleen Cahill and Laura Milsk examine two atlases as part of a comparative exercise. This exercise was the first of several designed to help students prepare a brief caption for a proposed exhibit item of their choosing. (Captions prepared by students in last year's seminar were published in *Mapline* #86/87.)

primary cartographic documents will strengthen students' research and analytical skills. In the process, teachers are able to enhance students' geography skills – a crucial consideration in today's increasingly interconnected world.

There are challenges to teaching with historic maps, however. There are problems of student access to rare documents, though this can be mitigated somewhat by the use of slides, transparencies, and the Internet. In addition, many educators do not have the practical experience or expertise to make extensive use of maps in classroom exercises, or to help students analyze and use maps in their individual research projects. This issue presents some strategies teachers have developed for dealing with these challenges.

The experience and perspective of two educators at post-secondary institutions who have been using historic maps as critical sources in their course syllabi are featured in this issue. Both are alumni of NEH Summer Institutes organized by the Smith Center. Laura Hostetler is Assistant Professor at the University of Illinois at Chicago, where she teaches introductory and upper level courses on Chinese history and is a member of the Graduate Faculty. Her article describes the design and formulation of her freshman introductory course, "Maps, 'Lies,' and World History." An expert on Africa, maps, and historical demography, Bruce Fetter is Professor at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. He has taught a class entitled "Maps as Historical Sources" for twenty years, and provides in his article an example of a particularly effective map comparison exercise for sharpening students' analysis skills. Many teachers responding to our questionnaire wanted more ideas for additional map resources. It is impossible to ignore the increasing popularity of web-based research among students, so later in the issue we have reviewed some of the best sites for teaching the history of cartography and for viewing rare maps in the classroom.

Mapline (ISSN 0196-1881) is published by the Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography at the Newberry Library. The cost of an annual subscription is $10 for delivery in North America, $15 for all other subscribers. Back issues (as available) can be purchased for $2.50 each. Submission of news items or lead articles for *Mapline* is encouraged, and should be addressed to Kristen Block (blockk@newberry.org), *Mapline* Editor, The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610-3380.

Expanding the educational uses of historic maps is central to the Smith Center's mission. We hope that this issue will contribute to the ongoing discussion of how to create a generation of students not only literate in the language of modern road or atlas maps, but also able to analyze the cultural content of all types of maps, historic and contemporary. We welcome any suggestions that will help achieve these goals. Excerpts from this issue and postings of additional resources may be found on our website (*www.newberry.org*). Please write us or send an email to smithctr@newberry.org with your questions and suggestions.

Kristen Block, *Mapline* Editor

Finding Your Way Around Campus: Teaching Critical Thinking with Maps

This fall I taught a freshman course (Liberal Arts and Sciences 100) at the University of Illinois at Chicago. This ten-week seminar was conceived by the administration as a way to prepare incoming students to meet the challenges and maximize the opportunities offered by higher education. How better to prepare students for finding their way around the university, both literally and figuratively, than through a course designed around maps? I decided to title my section "Maps, 'Lies,' and World History." A combination of hands-on observation and exposure to scholarship on cartography can help students see what is on the map, and simultaneously to develop an awareness of what is not there. Looking at historic maps, and looking at maps (historic or otherwise) produced by cultures that have an epistemology or world-view different from our own often gives us a fresh perspective.

During the first meeting of the class I tied the academic and orientation aspects of the course together by using a passage from Eric Schumacher's *A Guide for the Perplexed.*

> On a visit to Leningrad some years ago I consulted a map to find out where I was, but I could not make it out. From where I stood, I could see several enormous churches, yet there was no trace of them on my map. When finally an interpreter came to help me, he said: "We don't show churches on our maps." Contradicting him, I pointed to one

Perspectives on Teaching

What prompted you to use historic maps in the classroom? In your experience, what is the value of using historic maps as a source for teaching?

"When my university obtained the American Geographic Society collection, I thought it would be useful to learn to use cartographic sources. The value of the maps goes far beyond the history of cartography. Knowing the images (exactly reproducible pictorial statements) people had before them helps us understand them better. In addition, we can also get an idea of the changing limits of knowledge."

"As a historian I like to introduce my students to as many types of sources for studying the past as possible. All history takes place in both time and place – historic maps are an excellent avenue for thinking about both."

"Historic maps are readily accessible primary sources. Students get excited by the relative 'oldness' of the item, and also tend to have a 'map sense.'"

"[I have a love of maps that I often see in my students, so] I use historic maps as a 'point of entry' for literary texts. Since I teach 17th-century French literature, I can use interesting, colorful, and pictorial maps as illustrations. For example, to give the students an idea of the dangers and thrill of exploration I can show Sanson's mid-century map of the world that shows the North American continent cut off on the west side. I live in southeast Virginia, so John Smith's map of the Chesapeake (or Blaeu's version of it) is great fun as well, to show students how mapmakers had a tendency to fill up space – in this case with hills that aren't there, and in others with camels or elephants. Interestingly, last week when I used Smith's map as an introduction to my seminar on 'Marvels and the Marvelous,' the students suggested that perhaps the terrain had changed since the map was made – meaning that they trusted the map over their own knowledge and common sense, making more understandable how throughout the medieval and early modern period, scholars, doctors, intellectuals would trust the explanations given in a book they were reading rather than their own senses. "

> that was very clearly marked. "That is a museum," he said, "not what we call a 'living church.' It is only the 'living churches' we don't show." It then occurred to me that this was not the first time I had been given a map which failed to show many things I could see right in front of my eyes. All through school and university I had been given maps of life and knowledge on which there was hardly a trace of many of the things that I most cared about and that seemed to me to be of the greatest possible importance to the conduct of my life. I remembered that for many years my perplexity had been complete; and no interpreter had come along to help me. It remained complete until I ceased to suspect the sanity of my perceptions and began, instead, to suspect the soundness of the maps.*

My goal for the course was to help students learn to read the literal and figurative maps that they encounter with a critical eye – an eye that will discern both what is shown and how to make the best use of it, and what is left unmarked but should nonetheless not be overlooked. I wanted to teach this group of freshmen that maps are a valuable resource, but that they are limited in what they can portray. Whether using a historic map as source material, a current map as a guide, or following the "road map to success" provided by their mentors or the popular media, they need to learn to recognize that the maps are not complete, and even if they do not "lie," they may not tell the whole truth either.

One needs to learn to look at a map, whether literal or figurative, in two ways. We need to see both what is there (i.e., what is so obvious it might have been missed) and what is not represented on the map but nonetheless of great value or significance. As one learns these skills, the map in question can also be used as a guide, a kind of source material, that can help the viewer understand the way in which the mapmaker and his contemporary audience conceived of the world.

On the first day of class I had small groups of students look at a wide variety of maps. The collection included world maps centered on different areas and drawn according to different projections, reproductions of historic maps, and national maps –

*quoted by Brian Harley at the beginning of his article "Silences and Secrecy: The Hidden Agenda of Cartography in Early Modern Europe." *Imago Mundi* 40 (1988): 57-76.

including one of the fifty United States reproduced on a children's place mat. The goal was simply to encourage students to note what they were seeing and to articulate it. When are different colors employed? What kinds of lines or boundaries are given prominence? How is the unknown dealt with? Is an area beyond a given set of national borders represented? How are continents shaped?

This initial exercise was followed up with lectures and discussion as well as several more hands-on activities that gave students the tools to ask more critical questions. Mark Monmonier's *How to Lie with Maps* clearly explains the basic elements of the map – scale, projection, and symbols – in a way that was adaptable for lecture presentation. Monmonier also demonstrates through the use of each of these tools the paradox that "to present a useful and truthful picture, an accurate map must tell white lies." Martin Lewis and Kären Wigen's *The Myth of Continents* provides thought-provoking comments on our assumptions about the number of continents,. how "East" and "West" have been culturally and historically constituted, and how these concepts continue to evolve over time. Both books include excellent illustrations that I used via overhead transparencies to make the discussion of the concepts more graphically clear to the students.

Once students had this critical background we returned to looking at maps. Included in our foray were sessions on medieval European world maps, historic Chinese maps, *mandalas* (spiritual guidebooks) from Tibet and South Asia, maps of the Americas, and assorted other historic maps. For visuals I used slides sets produced by the Smith Center as part of the 1996 NEH Cartography and History Summer Institute and maps from my own collection of historic map reproductions (some on postcards) garnered primarily at museum and library gift shops. The postcards and small reproductions came in handy for short writing assignments when I wanted every student to be able to look at and write about his or her own map.

I hope that sharing some of my strategies for teaching critical thinking skills through maps with *Mapline* readers will spark discussion of more ways to use historic maps in a variety of classroom settings.

Laura Hostetler, University of Illinois at Chicago

Sixteenth and seventeenth-century maps made in Europe often portrayed peoples as well as territory. This detail (below) of Blaeu's map of Asia, taken from his 1663 *Atlas*, depicts pairs of male and female figures from different regions. By the 18th century, however, cartography and ethnography had become two distinct genres. The detail of a copper plate engraving (left) is from one of five sheets that accompany a 1798 volume by Jacques Grasset-Saint-Sauveur entitled *Tableaux des principales peoples de l'Asie, de l'Afrique, de l'Amerique, et les découvertes de captaines Cook, la Pérouse, etc., etc.* This detail shows male and female representatives from different parts of Asia; pictured here are Circassians, Indians from Goa, Egyptians, Javans, Kalmyks, Palestinians, Tibetans, Filipinos, and Tartars. This kind of illustration, which can be thought of as an ethnographic map, was not unique to Europe. During the eighteenth century the Qing Imperial court commissioned the *Huang Qing zhigong tu*, or *Qing Imperial Illustrations of Tributaries*, a compendium of drawings of peoples from different parts of the world, including European countries. Both images, Edward E. Ayer Collection.

References:

J.B. Harley and David Woodward, eds., *The History of Cartography, Volume 2. Book One: Cartography in the Traditional Islamic and South Asian Societies. Book Two: Cartography in the Traditional East and Southeast Asian Societies.* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1992/1994).

Martin W. Lewis and Kären Wigen, *The Myth of Continents: A Critique of Metageography.* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1997).

Mark Monmonier, *How to Lie with Maps.* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1996).

Mary Shepherd Slusser, *Nepal Mandala: A Cultural Study of the Kathmandu Valley.* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1982).

Ts'ao Wan-ru, *An Atlas of Ancient Chinese Maps.* (Peiking, 1997).

David Woodward, "Reality, Symbolism, Time, and Space in Medieval World Maps." *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 75,4 (1985): 510-521.

Teaching "Graphicacy" in the University Classroom

My "Maps as Historical Sources" course at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee owes a great deal to the (first) NEH Summer Institute in Cartography held at the Newberry in 1980. While many historians use maps to illustrate spatial processes or to embellish their narratives, relatively few have tried to educate the eye and still fewer have considered ways to transmit their own insights to their students. My aim has been to promote a critical approach to cartographic sources, what was then called "graphicacy."

This epistemological goal is inconsistent with a traditional history of cartography course, which usually charts the development of maps from past to present. I have found, however, that early maps are so unfamiliar to contemporary students that their minds drift from the subject matter. After consulting with the staff of the American Geographical Collection at UW-M's Golda Meir Library, I decided to reverse the chronological presentation, beginning with the present instead of the past. Once students have acquired the rudiments of cartographic symbolization, we proceed to analyzing thematic maps, whose quantitative elements lay bare the problematic nature of map-making: how and what to represent.

From there I proceed to reference maps. One of my favorite exercises is to ask students to compare two editions of a single map to identify changes over time. The maps shown here have proved particularly stimulating. They are extracts from Sheet IX of the North America series produced for potential British immigrants by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge in London in 1833 and 1853. These maps feature arteries of transportation through which Midwestern farms could be approached, showing the development of areas drained by the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

Focusing on northern Illinois, however, sheds new light on the settlement of the region. The 1833 map shows the predominance of American Indian occupation: current settlements, mound sites, and a treaty line. Chicago and Fort Dearborn are isolated on the shore of Lake Michigan, connected by a lone road west and a proposed canal linking the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. Jo Daviess County (here spelled Joe Davis) sprawled across the space between the

Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, "North America, Sheet IX, parts of Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana" in *General Atlas*, Vol. 2 (1833). From the American Geographical Society Collection, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Library.

Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, "North America, Sheet IX, parts of Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, and Indiana" in *General Atlas*, Vol. 2 (1853). From the American Geographical Society Collection, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Library.

Mississippi and Lake Michigan, claiming only a loose authority over the still-untamed land.

By 1853, however, the political geography of the region had been transformed. Some Indian villages disappear; others are surrounded by new settlements. Thirteen counties have been carved out of Jo Daviess County. Roads abound. Rivers are better charted. Railroads appear. It is as if students are participating in the colonization of the Upper Midwest. In the process, their eyes are sharpened to the human presence in a space thought to be merely geographical.

I have taught this course for nearly twenty years, twice for our London program. I make field trips part of the curriculum, with visits to the AGS collections and the Newberry Library standard. This approach works particularly well for a seminar, where the small number of students can crowd around an original map or atlas. The possibilities for reaching a larger number of students (as in a lecture class) is much more limiting. Unfortunately, even transparencies of historical maps – providing more detail than slides – are difficult to view at a distance and I do not have a bank of monitors available for individual viewing. I look to *Mapline* readers and the larger teaching community for suggestions on how to approach this challenge. Extending map literacy to a wider community is by no means easy but I believe it to be worth the effort.

Bruce Fetter, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Perspectives on Teaching

What types of concepts/information do you typically use historic maps to illustrate (the history of an event, spatial reasoning, past-present comparisons, culture, etc.)?

"...aesthetic issues of mapping; changes in maps over time; cultural differences in cartography."

"... mostly the history of an event – for example, tracing slave routes from African nations to the so-called New World (America, the Caribbean and South America)."

"...concepts of nationhood and borders; how space is divided; different kinds of mapping (and their relative strengths); how the logic of mapping developed (and became more narrow) over the course of the early modern period."

Perspectives on Teaching

In what courses have you found that using old maps provides an enriching learning experience? Are historic maps better suited for teaching some subject matter than others? What are some universal/overarching themes that are evident in these maps that can be broadly applied to many topics/courses?

"[Historic maps are well suited for teaching] world view, i.e. how we make sense of the world around us in different times and places."

"[I use historic maps] in my world history courses, specifically in teaching slavery, European expansionism and the colonial experience in the New World. I have recently introduced a new course, 'Teaching African History through Maps.'"

"I use maps especially in my undergraduate seminar, 'Europe in the Age of Encounter.' In seminar settings students can really examine maps."

"[I use maps in almost all my] early modern French literature courses. However, maps work best with texts that presume geographical knowledge or make geographical references, and also with those which create a fictional/utopic world. An example of such a text would be Voltaire's *Candide*. In my seminar now maps will continue to be important as we read fairy tales which speak of "Russia" or "India" as kingdoms through which the characters travel; and of islands that are on (or off) the maps the characters are using. Cannibals and other creatures (exotic animals, etc.) from travel literature also appear regularly. Finally, I have started this seminar with Verne's "20,000 Leagues under the Sea" (in French), and as he relied heavily on Pliny the Elder, the students will read some extracts from *Natural History* and will look at a reproduction I have of the Hereford map, which depicts some of the strange "men" and other creatures Pliny writes about. I like to use pictorial maps (i.e., with bright colors and decorations) rather than matter-of-fact, no-frills maps. My intent is to fire up the students' imagination."

What resources (local libraries, web sites, etc.) do you use to help gain access to historic maps? Where do you get your ideas for course development?

"I collect books with reproductions of older maps, which can get expensive and is limited. Nearby, though, I have Colonial Williamsburg and the Mariner's Museum (Newport News), and they have interesting collections. The Mariner's Museum, in fact, has a semi-permanent display of navigational instruments, as well as maps and books pertaining to the "age of exploration." More and more is on the web, and when I can I explore that resource as well, but I admit I prefer to look at them in some sort of hard copy, even of inferior quality, rather than on a screen. For course development, I get ideas from colleagues and from geographical references in the readings I choose for my students. Another motivation is the impression I get that students sometimes need more 'visual assistance' than I have given in the past when teaching literature."

"[Many travel stores have] a good selection of modern maps. Museum and library shops often have good reproductions for classroom use, as do university libraries. I haven't done much with web sites yet, but may have my students do more in this area in the future."

Do students in your courses do map research on their own? How do you work with the materials in a group setting?

"This has changed over the years. My earliest exercise, which I still use for a final paper, is to ask my students to compare a section from a 1490 Rome Ptolemy with twenty points from the Stevenson Ptolemy (Dover has replaced their facsimile publication of the Rome edition with Edward Luther Stevenson's 1932 edition). I have also adopted exercises for my six- and twelve-week exams. The first asks students to analyze a thematic map – I've been particularly fond of some of the economic and medical maps of the 1870 census. I then ask students to compare two versions of a reference map." (See Bruce Fetter's article on page 6 for a description of this last exercise.)

"This term I put students into small groups with a book/map for each, and each one described their map for the rest of the class after ten minutes or so."

"I like to have groups of 4-5 (or however many can get a good look at the map at the same time) work together because one person will see what others don't. Putting minds together results in a richer interpretation of the maps."

"Students may do research in groups and individually. As groups of two or three, I encourage them to search for maps showing the change in geographic borders and also deal with subject matters such as slavery or colonialism."

Old maps meet new technologies in the digital classroom

The Internet and the World Wide Web offer the promise of a vast network of information linking distant places and resources to our offices and living rooms. Scholars and teachers often greet this promise with skepticism, however, and with good reason. Simply put, the World Wide Web can be a great cartographic resource, but the quantity of irrelevant and poor-quality sites may easily overwhelm the neophyte. Though many balk at the challenge of conquering the Web, we urge you to take a look at the gems that we discovered in our cyberspace digging.

The World Wide Web offers quick and easy access to some of the most historically significant, beautiful, and uncommon maps in the world. These range from medieval world maps to maps relating to American colonial history to early railroad and road maps. Web sites often also supply online commentary and bibliographical references relating to the maps they post. Many universities, libraries, and museums have produced articulate and substantive narratives for the web. Moreover, these references are free (once one has access to a connection) and can be used by multiple readers at one time.

There are, of course, drawbacks. The Web has been built by its users, not by a single team of professionals who design each site with an eye to ease of use, quality of content, attractiveness, and reliability. Web sites (including those listed here) vary, sometimes greatly, in these qualities. Digitizing historic maps often compounds the difficulties. Digital images resemble photographic ones in some respects – think how difficult it is to take a photograph of a very large map and preserve the legibility of all the geographic names. Digital images are not constrained by the size of a sheet of photographic paper; however, file size (and download time) increases exponentially with the size of the enlargement. As a result, on many sites, even when images are enlarged several times, their details can look fuzzy unless the original image was brought into a sharper focus with a graphics program. Add to this the poor resolution of computer screens relative to print techniques and you'll understand at once why offering digitized maps on the web cannot replace the experience of seeing and handling the real thing.

The various sites reviewed here have dealt with the problem of image quality in several ways. Most offer both thumbnails (miniature versions of the map image to show only the barest of details) and one or two enlargement sizes, which may or may not render the smallest details – such as place names – legible. A few sites have three or four levels of image enlargement that the user controls. Others enlarge only a detail of the map, perhaps to illustrate a point in the accompanying text. How you plan to have students look at maps will govern which sites are the most useful in your classroom.

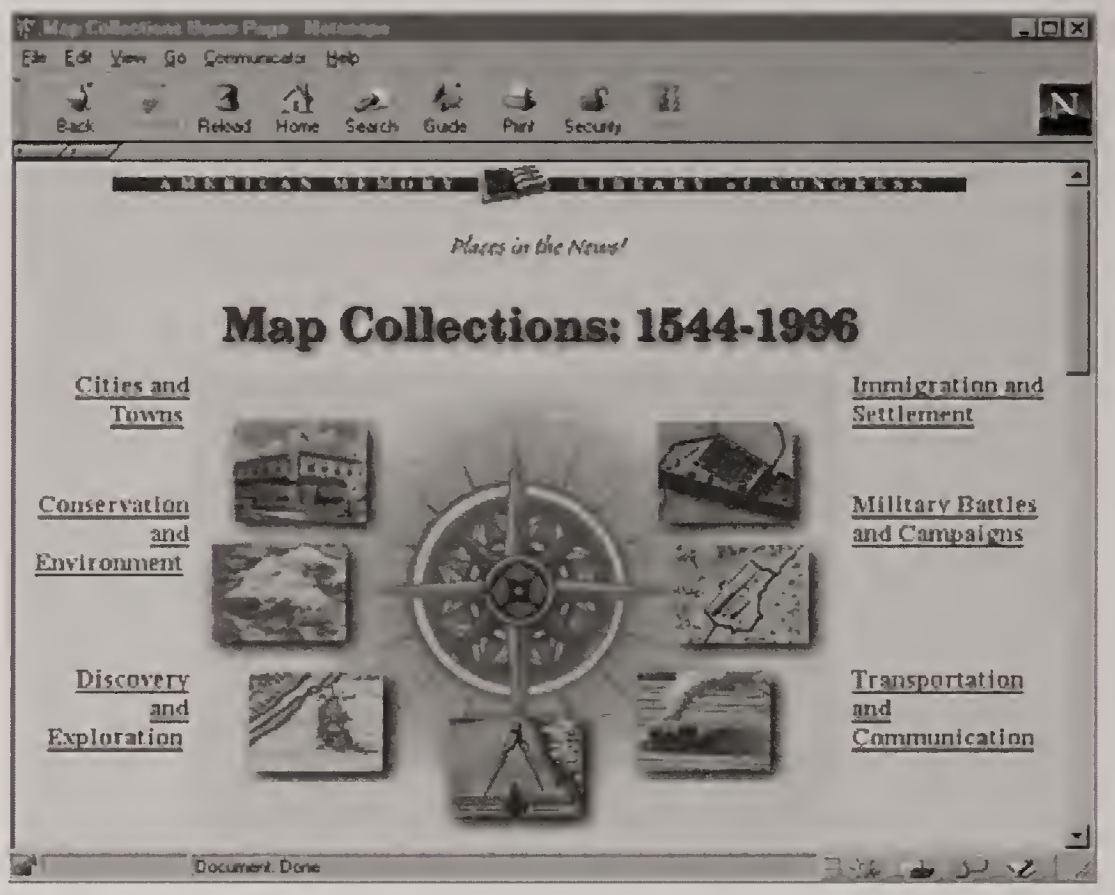
Content and construction can also affect how useful a site is for teaching purposes. Many of the sites listed are presented as online exhibits, in which textual passages link to images in more-or-less cohesive narratives. Students can easily peruse these sites independently. Other sites provide map images without any accompanying commentary, and the instructor must be more engaged in providing his or her students with background information and guidance for analysis. Some sites listed here are even more difficult to integrate into classroom use, but can be offered as points of discovery for independent research, or can be used as a resource by professors who have more experience with historic maps. The picture key on the following page may be used to help locate the most suitable types of sites for your particular needs. Use online exhibits for student exploration projects; recommend those with scholarly commentary for research assignments. If your classroom has computer viewing capabilities, look at the sites that offer color reproductions and "zoomability" for creating an interactive class activity. Web novices may be more comfortable with the sites rated "easy to navigate." This list is far from exhaustive and reflects our own personal preferences. We have tried to identify some of the most useful sites for teaching with historic maps, but we welcome additional suggestions and observations from our readers.

We recommend that you begin your exploration of the many web sites that present historic maps at the Library of Congress's web site. Begin with the Geography and Map Division web pages. From there, follow the links to many other Library of Congress sections, including the American Memory Project and the Library's many online exhibits. Continue through our list to peruse a variety of web sites, large and small. You may soon find that your web browser has become nearly as indispensable as many of your favorite library references.

Kristen Block, *Mapline* Editor

The Library of Congress's Geography and Map Room offers the most comprehensive survey of cartographic materials available on the World Wide Web. For an easily accessible and well-built overview of the history of cartography, visit the section of their site entitled "Geography and Maps: An Illustrated Guide." This introduction, written by Ralph Ehrenberg, recently retired Chief of the Geography and Map Division, is supported by descriptions of the several types of maps found in the Library's collections, which include atlases, special collections, general collections, globes and terrain models, aerial photographs and remote sensing images, digital data and Geographic Information Systems. Map images from nearly every cartographic tradition illustrate these sections.

http://lcweb.loc.gov/rr/geogmap/


Map Collections Home Page - Netscape
File Edit View Go Communicator Help
Back Reload Home Search Guide Print Security
AMERICAN MEMORY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Places in the News!
Map Collections: 1544-1996
Cities and Towns
Conservation and Environment
Discovery and Exploration
Immigration and Settlement
Military Battles and Campaigns
Transportation and Communication
Document: Done

For the more advanced researcher, the **Library of Congress's American Memory Project** also offers several collections with maps as their core. Follow the link on the Geography and Map Division home page to **"Map Collections: 1544-1996."** This page offers thematic pathways to a digitized collection of hundreds of cartographic treasures from the Library's collections (see screen shot, above). Return to the American Memory home page (*http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/amhome.html*), choose "Collection Finder" and then "Maps" under Original Format to see other map-based collection categories. **"Mapping the National Parks"** "documents the history, cultural aspects and geological formations of areas that eventually became National Parks." **"Maps of Liberia, 1830-1870"** "includes twenty examples from the American Colonization Society, showing early settlements in Liberia, indigenous political subdivisions, and some of the building lots that were assigned to settlers." **"Panoramic Maps"** is a collection of these "schematic views of American towns and cities produced during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Although not generally drawn to scale, they show street patterns, individual buildings, and major landscape features in perspective." **"Railroad Maps, 1828-1900"** include "progress report surveys for individual lines, official government surveys, promotional maps, maps showing land grants and rights-of-way, and route guides published by commercial firms." Choose the **Learning Page** from the American Memory home page to find guidelines for citing electronic and online sources, basic help on searching, as well as a more thorough search tutorial, "Educators' Programs: Introduction to Searching American Memory." Nearly all digital images scanned for American Memory have been helpfully formatted for on-screen viewing, and can be enlarged by means of a zoom function to a highly legible resolution. Complete citations and LC call numbers are provided with each map. Keep in mind that American Memory is a digital archive, not an encyclopedia. Some experience with historic map collections is helpful for using this site. Novices will enjoy exploring the collections, but will miss the commentary many other sites provide. Other online map-related collections coming soon include **"Revolutionary War Maps"** and **"Maritime Westward Expansion."**

http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/amhome.html

The Library of Congress also supports several on-line exhibits that include cartographic materials. Roughly a dozen maps are presented with photographs, manuscripts, and other primary material in **"The African American Odyssey: A Quest for Full Citizenship."** In this showcase of the Library's extensive African American collections, students could independently explore the exhibit, or instructors could select items for study from the list of digital images. On-screen resolution of maps is adequate, but unlike the images in the American Memory databases, these cannot be re-sized by zooming. **"1492: An Ongoing**

ONLINE EXHIBIT EASE OF NAVIGATION SCHOLARLY COMMENTARY
ZOOMABILITY COLOR REPRODUCTIONS

Voyage" presents a range of documents supported by excellent commentary, exploring both sides of the American encounter, with examples of both Western (Ptolemy) and indigenous (Nahuatl glyph) maps. Instructors will want to provide more context (and perhaps even better-quality reproductions of some of the images – an exhibit catalogue is offered for sale) if they wish their students to look primarily at maps. A section with titles for further reading is also included. **"American Treasures of the Library of Congress"** provides a sampling of a variety of notable historical artifacts, including almost a dozen maps. There is less of a narrative here for students to follow, but the variety of images means that this site could be used for classroom exercises in a wide range of American history courses.

http://lcweb.loc.gov/exhibits/

The Osher Map Library and Smith Center for Cartographic Education of the University of Southern Maine presents a superb selection of its past exhibits on the web. Although the site's small font is hard to read, and blurry scans popped up from time to time, this site has many possibilities as a useful teaching site. The highest accolades are due for their virtual exhibition of the **"Basel 1494 (illustrated) edition of Christopher Columbus's letter,"** which not only provides clear scans of the entire edition, but also transcription and translation of the text, accompanied by scholarly notes on the history, genealogy, and dissemination of the letter. Topping off the exhibit is a very useful bibliography and references section. Other outstanding online exhibits appropriate for independent browsing include **"The Cartographic Creation of New England"** and **"Maine Wilderness Transformed: Timber, Sporting, and Exploitation of the Moosehead Lake Region."** The remaining exhibit sections provide useful narrative, but many of the maps included were not scanned at a resolution ideal for close reading. This problem is solved to a great extent by the **"Jerusalem 3000: Three Millennia of History"** exhibit, which used details of important images to make its visual point. Some of the "Special Exhibits" featured here are scholarly explications of a single map or group of maps; instructors may find some of these pages too scholarly for general use with students. Visit any of the exhibits at this site and you'll be sure to find provocative text and images that will enhance your students' experience and understanding of maps and American history.

http://www.usm.maine.edu/~maps/web_exhibit.html

Students can take a fascinating journey through the time and space by visiting the **University of Virginia Library's "Exploring the West from Monticello: A Perspective in Maps from Columbus to Lewis & Clark."** This online exhibit has several dozen digital maps that supplement its well-laid out and extensive narrative. A printed exhibit catalog is also available. A bibliography and marginally useful list of related web resources (several out-of-date or broken links) is also provided.

http://www.lib.virginia.edu/exhibits/lewis_clark/home.html

The British Library has put together a small online exhibit, **"The Earth & the Heavens: The Art of the Mapmaker,"** which provides examples of the western scientific tradition of mapping the earth and the heavens. Each map image is accompanied by commentary on the ways in which art and symbolism have been used to make statements about man's relationship to his world and the mysteries of the universe. Viewing these images on-screen may be frustrating for people with small monitors because of the site's "frames." (Frames are a common web site delivery system that block off one or more sections of the screen for logos or toolbars, while loading new images into the remaining area of the screen. To see a full-screen view when visiting a site with frames, right-click in the image portion and choose "Open Frame in New Window.")

http://portico.bl.uk

"Awestruck by the Majesty of the Heavens" is a brief online exhibit of celestial maps presented by the **Adler Planetarium and Astronomy Museum** in Chicago, where the physical exhibit was recently showing. The download times for many images in this exhibit are long, but the easy-to-follow site construction and beautiful maps makes it worth the wait.

http://www.adlerplanetarium.org/99/our_col/awestruck/main.html

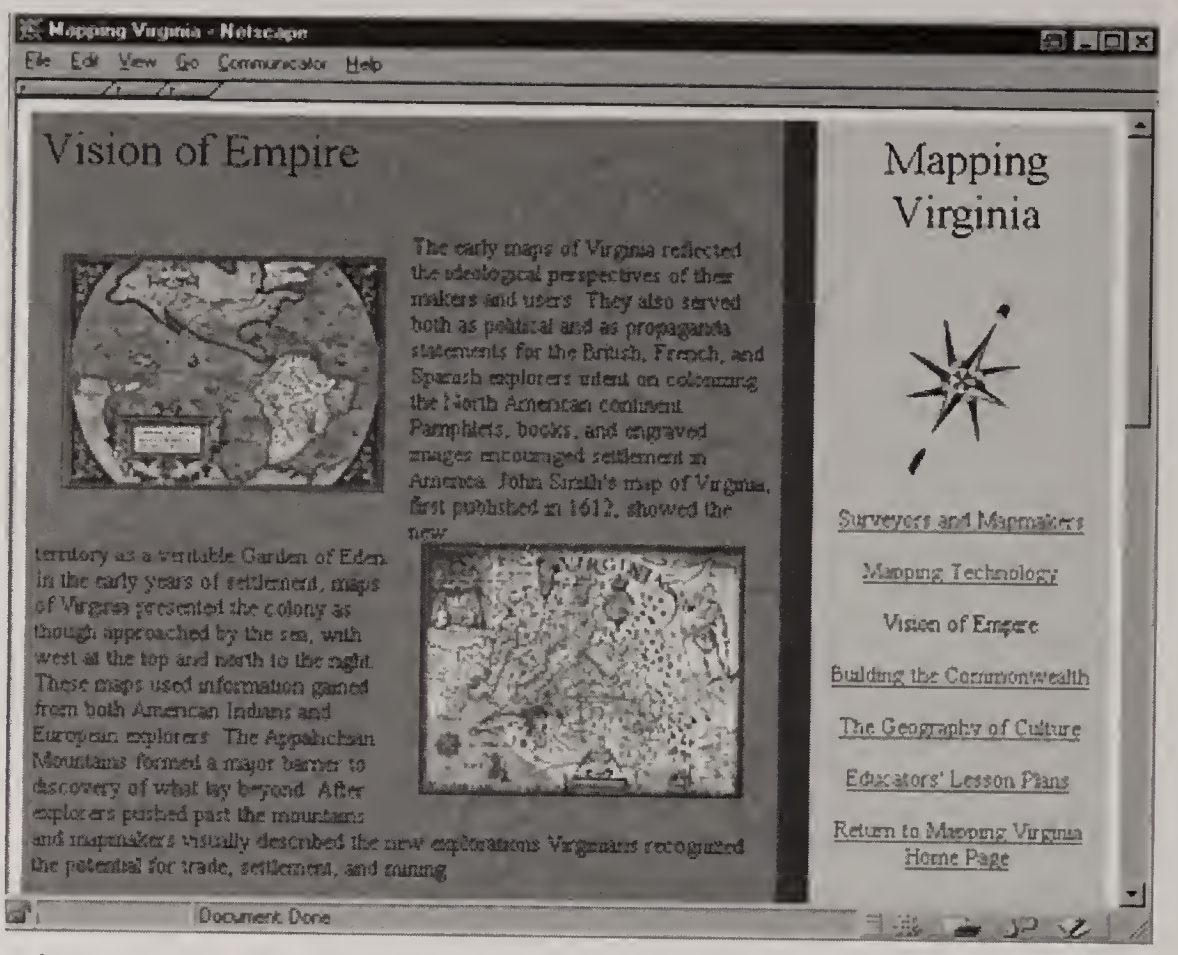
The Linda Hall Library of Science, Engineering, and Technology in Kansas City has put together a colorful and engaging online exhibit, **"Out of This World: The Golden Age of the Celestial Atlas."** Side-by-side comparisons of constellation illustrations from many different atlases are presented in an easy-to-navigate structure that will provide students with hours of astronomical exploration.

http://www.lhl.lib.mo.us/pubserv/hos/stars/welcome.htm

"Petrus Apianus's *Cosmographia*" and its popularity with readers during the 16th century is the

subject of this virtual exhibition put together by students at the **Museum of the History of Science, Oxford.** Sections of the exhibit are devoted to the book's history, scientific instruments of the period, and the growing knowledge of cartography. These woodblock images reproduce well and the text provides an engaging commentary on the importance of the *Cosmographia.*

http://www.mhs.ox.ac.uk/students/98to99/index.html


Mapping Virginia - Netscape
File Edit View Go Communicator Help
Vision of Empire
The early maps of Virginia reflected the ideological perspectives of their makers and users. They also served both as political and as propaganda statements for the British, French, and Spanish explorers intent on colonizing the North American continent. Pamphlets, books, and engraved images encouraged settlement in America. John Smith's map of Virginia, first published in 1612, showed the new territory as a veritable Garden of Eden. In the early years of settlement, maps of Virginia presented the colony as though approached by the sea, with west at the top and north to the right. These maps used information gained from both American Indians and European explorers. The Appalachian Mountains formed a major barrier to discovery of what lay beyond. After explorers pushed past the mountains and mapmakers visually described the new explorations Virginians recognized the potential for trade, settlement, and mining
Mapping Virginia
Surveyors and Mapmakers
Mapping Technology
Vision of Empire
Building the Commonwealth
The Geography of Culture
Educators' Lesson Plans
Return to Mapping Virginia Home Page
Document Done

A nicely conceived site (right) has been put together by the **Library of Virginia** in conjunction with their most recent exhibit, **"Mapping Virginia."** The site provides a narrative that "reflects the pivotal role of the Old Dominion as a leader in much of the political, military, and economic history of the United States." The map enlargements aren't large enough to study details, but the narrative usually makes up for the graphic limitations.

http://www.lva.lib.va.us/sb/exhibits/mapping/index.htm

Oxford University's Bodleian Library Map Room has put together a small online collection of maps that include a variety of manuscript and printed works of varying scales and dates, pertaining largely to British and North American history. After agreeing to a policy on use and copyright, the viewer can select maps to be enlarged from thumb-nail graphics. Selecting "About the Images" from the left-hand frame will produce brief descriptions and some context for each map image. The frames format may prove frustrating for those with small monitors, since users can only view the selected map on a portion of their screen (right-click on the image and choose "Open Frame in new Window" from the pop-up menu to get around this problem). Map details on this site are sharp and clear, including larger maps – though not every image is reproduced in full. An extensive listing of available filmstrips and slides for sale is one of the site's most valuable resources, and may be found on the home page under "Reproductive Services." Highlights include Sir John Evelyn's plan for rebuilding London after the Great Fire of 1666, a 1776 plan of revolutionary Boston, and the anonymous "Gough" map of Britain (ca. 1360).

http://www.bodley.ox.ac.uk/nnj/mapcase.htm

One of the more unusual map resource sites is Jim Siebold's **"Cartographic Images,"** a compilation of images and monographs from his extensive personal slide and photography collection. Siebold has collected maps through photography since the 1970s, and now has thousands of one-of-a-kind and rare map images. He has created an online database that links each map with cross references to detailed descriptions, associated cartographers, reference material, and the location(s) of the original. These digital images are accompanied by, as Siebold put it, "as much descriptive material as I can extract from the map itself and/or from previous researchers." He has made searching easier by dividing his collection into categories: Ancient, Early Medieval, Late Medieval, and Renaissance. Another strength is this site's large number of world maps from differing cultures, including many Asian maps. These advantages combined would seem to make the possibilities for using this site endless. However, the quality of the images is often poor. Scanning slides instead of the original means that most images are too small to see detail, and many are blurry. The commentary, too, is variable in quality, and often lacks focus. Those with time to spend an hour or so browsing this database will find many gems, but it may be difficult to use as a classroom aid.

http://www.iag.net/~jsiebold/carto.html

The web site for the **Perry-Castañeda Library** at the **University of Texas at Austin** is largely devoted to digital images of current maps, but includes a variety of "historical maps." These include mostly 19th

and early 20th century maps. We should be thankful for the presence of the latter, since these are often excluded from historic map web sites, as if history ended in 1900. This site has placed particular emphasis on such maps of places that are currently in the news, such as maps of Russia and the former Soviet republics, Indonesia, and the Middle East. Maps gleaned from old historical atlases, including 52 maps from the 1923 edition of *Shephard's Historical Atlas*, are a welcome addition to this mix. Educators should be clear, however, about the difference in the pedagogic value of a genuinely old map produced roughly at the time of the geographical situation it depicts – what we would define as a *historic* map – and a retrospective map describing a past geographical situation – a *historical* map. Graphics quality and the site's emphasis of current political hot spots make this an exceptionally useful site for exploring the links between past and present geographies.

http://www.lib.utexas.edu/Libs/PCL/Map_collection/Map_collection.html

While browsing through the previous site, I stumbled across the **University of Texas at Austin's Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection's "Relaciones Geográficas Collection."** Though it offers none of the bells and whistles of other sites, this online collection is nonetheless a gem for teachers and students of the *Relaciones* (the 16th-century questionnaire sent to Spanish officials in the New World in the crown's attempt to catalog its new territories). This site has digitized the first page of the 1577 *Relaciones* questionnaire and 15 maps created in response by the indigenous peoples of Latin America. The site's value is in its content rather than design, as no attempt has been made to provide bibliographical information or to contextualize the maps made as part of this Spanish colonial project. For further reading, see Barbara E. Mundy's excellent book, *The Mapping of New Spain: Indigenous Cartography and the Maps of the Relaciones Geográficas* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1996).

http://www.lib.utexas.edu/Libs/Benson/rg/rg1.html

For students and teachers of medieval history, the **Bibliothèque Nationale de France** has put together an online exhibit, **"The Age of King Charles V, 1338-1380"** (with commentary in English) that includes a section on the gorgeous 1375 Catalan Atlas and a nice summary of the Majorcan cartographic school, along with illuminations from several important medieval texts. At the home page, choose "introductory text" to read the exhibit narrative, or choose "themes" or "manuscripts" to browse the images. Try not to get lost in the links in this less-advanced navigational structure. There are many lovely illuminations that have been enlarged to just the right size. Unfortunately, the Catalan atlas has not been enlarged to a sufficient size to be able to see detail or read any of the text.

http://www.bnf.fr/enluminures/aaccueil.htm

"Maps of the Pimaría: Early Cartography of the Southwest," is the title of a site presented by the **University of Arizona Library**. About thirty rare and historic maps from the Library's Map Collection are digitized here, all portraying a region of New Spain, now southern Arizona, once called Pimería. The maps "chronicle four centuries of mapping from the earliest map of the region in the collection, a 1556 view of North and South America, up to the Gadsden Purchase of 1854 when Pimería Alta was acquired by the United States from Mexico."

http://dizzy.library.arizona.edu/branches/spc/set/pimeria/intro.html

The Canadian Museum of Civilization has assembled an on-line exhibit entitled **"Living in Canada at the Time of Champlain,"** based on their exhibit of the same name. The maps are not reproduced at a size that allows for reading details, but are colorful and illustrate the accompanying text.

http://www.vmnf.civilization.ca/expos/champlain/indexeng.htm

"Archiving Early America," presented by ***The Early America Review***, presents several historic maps with commentary on its site. This site was written for a secondary education audience, but first-year college students could also benefit from the introduction to primary source material. This site includes a helpful primer entitled, "How to Read a 200-Year-Old Document."

http://www.earlyamerica.com

The **Hargrett Library's Rare Map Collection** at the **University of Georgia** provides images of more than 150 maps from their collections, focusing on the following themes: New World, Colonial America, Revolutionary America, Revolutionary Georgia, Union and Expansion, American Civil War, Frontier to New South, Savannah and the Coast, and Transportation. The black and white images are stored in large files (average size is 400k), so printing times are extremely slow (the site suggests you use a graphics program to reduce the file size before printing).

http://www.libs.uga.edu/darchive/hargrett/maps/maps.html

The Virtual Museum of New France has included on their site a mini-exhibit **"Overview of Cartography"** with narrative by Ed Dahl, retired

Early Cartography Specialist from the National Archives of Canada. Mr. Dahl provides a selection of a dozen or so images on the progress of Western cartography, focusing especially on the changing shape of the North American continent as it became known to explorers. Maps on this site are created by piecing together sections of the image, making the entire map image difficult to print or copy to disk.

http://www.vmnf.civilization.ca/cartes/index-e.htm

A small selection of maps is available online at **"Maps of Jerusalem Gate,"** which is based on the maps from the collections at the **Hebrew University National Library**. Fourteen early maps of Jerusalem and 12 modern ones explore the view of the Holy City through the eyes of mapmakers, from people who had never seen Jerusalem, as well as travelers visiting Jerusalem.

http://www1.huji.ac.il/jeru/maps.html

The University of San Diego has a series of web pages of interest to the historian of **World War II**. Students can compare maps, charts, photos, and political cartoons from the era, and can link to other resources and web sites. An index of maps is available (see the small text at the bottom of the page below the main options). Organization is not the strong suit of this web site, but it generally works.

http://ac.acusd.edu/History/WW2Timeline/start.html

Navigate through **"Charles Booth's 1889 Descriptive Map of London Poverty"** at this developing web site sponsored by the **University of Michigan**. Simply click on a portion of the map (see example, right) and zoom in to get a sociological view of late 19th-century London, tracking the dwelling patterns of the "Lowest Classes" ("vicious, semi-criminal") and the "Fairly Comfortable" (with "good ordinary earnings"). Other features yet to be added to the site include background information and an index.

http://www.umich.edu/~risotto/home.html

All pre-1900 maps of Iceland held by the **National and University Library of Iceland** have been converted to digital format and are accessible on **"Old Maps of Iceland."** These maps can be re-sized according to the viewer's needs and thus even small place-names can be easily read with the help of the zoom function. Historical commentary is included for each map.

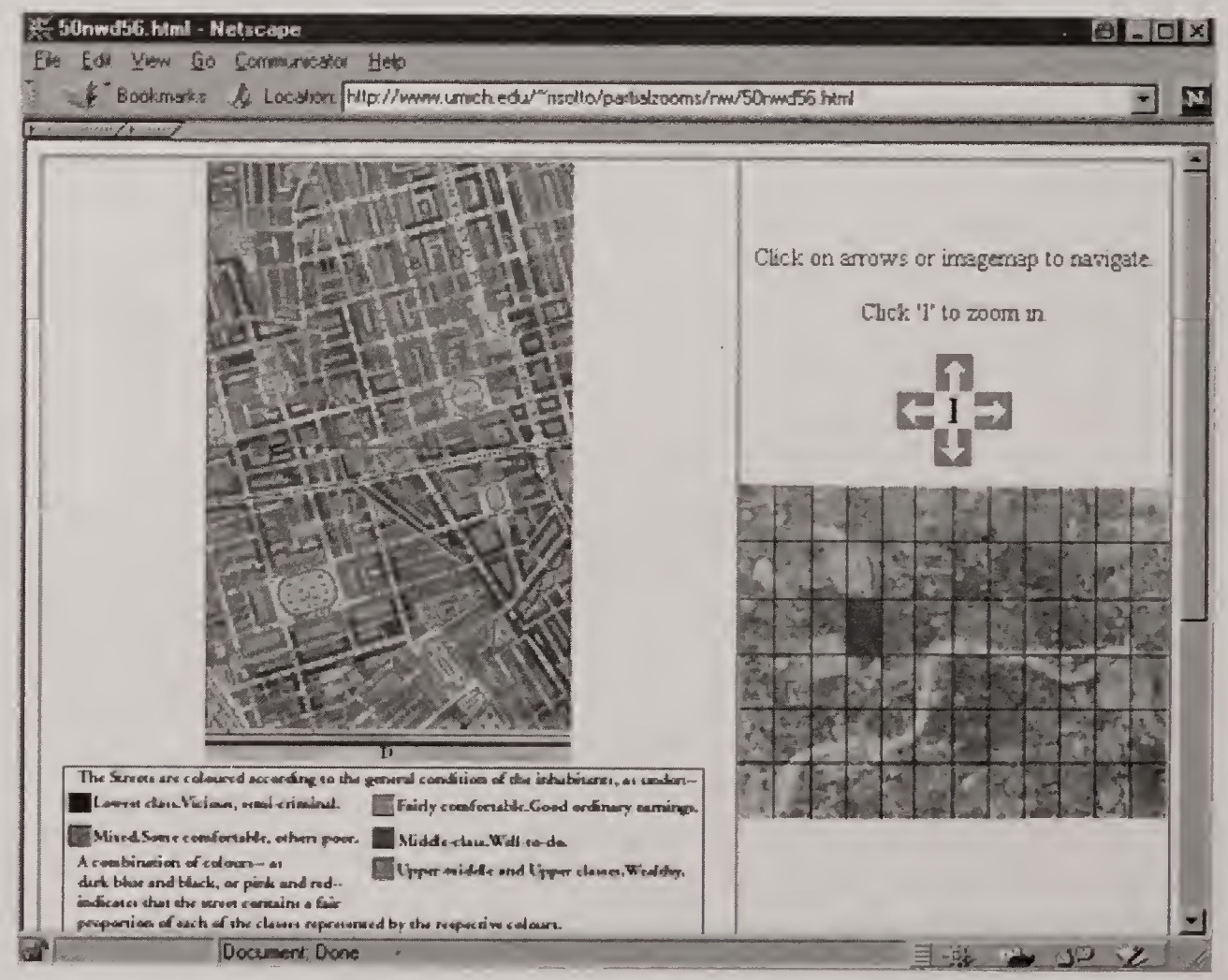
http://www.bok.hi.is/kort/english.html

The State University of New York at Stony Brook University Library web site has digitized a selection of maps that relate to New York State and Long Island. The images on this simple site are of a fair quality, but no corresponding commentary is provided. In the first section, about 25 maps from 1556-1895 portraying New York State have been digitized at varying resolutions. The second section includes a carto-bibliography relating to Long Island (readable with free Endnote software).

http://www.sunysb.edu/library/ldmaps.htm

The British Columbia Archives has set up a **"Cartographic Records"** site to serve as a catalogue of their holdings. In "Selected Cartographic Records in Digital Format" the user can view a number of these maps (black and white only) at variable resolutions. Unfortunately, no narrative is provided to supplement the images, rendering the site less useful unless viewed in conjunction with an already-established topic.

http://www.bcarchives.gov.bc.ca/cartogr/general/maps.htm


50nwd56.html - Netscape
File Edit View Go Communicator Help
Bookmarks Location: http://www.umich.edu/~risotto/partialzooms/nw/50nwd56.html
Click on arrows or imagemap to navigate
Click 'I' to zoom in
I
The Streets are coloured according to the general condition of the inhabitants, as under:-
Lowest class.Vicious, semi-criminal.
Fairly comfortable.Good ordinary earnings.
Mixed.Some comfortable, others poor.
Middle-class.Well-to-do.
A combination of colours -- as dark blue and black, or pink and red -- indicates that the street contains a fair proportion of each of the classes represented by the respective colours.
Upper-middle and Upper classes.Wealthy.
Document: Done

Genealogist and map enthusiast Pam Rietsch has scanned and uploaded maps from two separate sources for a genealogy resource site hosted by **Livingston County, Michigan**. **"The 1891 *Grain Dealers and Shippers Gazetteer*"** (*http://www.livgenmi.com/1891shippersgaz.htm*) is comprised of a series of railroad route maps to assist grain dealers and shippers in the Midwest at the turn of the century. **"The 1895 *U.S. Atlas*"** (*http://www.livgenmi.com/1895.htm*) includes census data for many states along with the digital images of state and county maps. Students and researchers examining late 19th-century cultural or economic history should ignore the problematic site construction; the real strength of this site is its well-scanned map images, covering all parts of the United States.

"The Chicago Imagebase" is a Web-based project aimed at enhancing knowledge about the built environment of the Chicago region. On this site users will find a wide variety of images and other information along with guides on using the data to study the city. **The University of Illinois at Chicago** is currently developing this site to "support the university's teaching program, help governmental bodies and non-profit agencies deliver information to the public, and provide materials for research on Chicago's built environment." Look for aerial photographs of the area, a selection of maps and views of the 1893 Columbian Expo, and digital images from the 1886 Robinson fire insurance atlas.

http://www.uic.edu/depts/ahaa/imagebase/

Perspectives on Teaching

How do you deal with the technical difficulties inherent in displaying and presenting historic maps (i.e. do you use slides, web sites, or other media)?

"I've found slides to be less effective than books with clear reproductions, or posters (when I have them). One reason that slides work less well, I think, is because the room is dark and the maps cannot be pored over and touched/held (even in a book). [I sometimes] show a map to everyone in the class with a slide or similar means, and then allow students in small groups to look at the maps (some or all) more closely afterwards (supposing one also has a reproduction in a book available to look at)."

"At this point my preference is still for overhead transparencies because they have a higher resolution than slides. In addition to home-made transparencies of charts, graphs, cartograms, and maps I also use a commercially made series by Harper Collins." (See Gerald A. Danzer and David Buisseret, *Discovering Western Civilization Through Maps and Views.* New York: Harper Collins, 1991).

"'Visual presenters' are a relatively new technology which allow one to project an image from a book onto a screen ... They allow one to focus in on details unlike a transparency."

Do you have a favorite map that has been particularly effective in your teaching? How did you use it?

"[I like to show] the map of Africa before and during colonization, as well as a map of the continent before the mid-1800 Berlin Conference, during which Africa was 'chopped' into colonial dominions for European Powers."

"My favorite tool for introducing my students to the semiotics of cartography is not a map at all. It is, rather, a series of charts issued by the Academie de Vin de Bordeaux, which represent the character of vintages through color, bottle angle, thickness of line, etc."

Special thanks to A. B. Assensoh, Bruce Fetter, Laura Hostetler, Martha M. Houle, and Benjamin Schmidt for sharing their experience with us in their responses to the questionnaire. We are always looking for more advice and suggestions as we continue to help teachers find new ways to bring historic maps into their classrooms.

Smith Center News Briefs

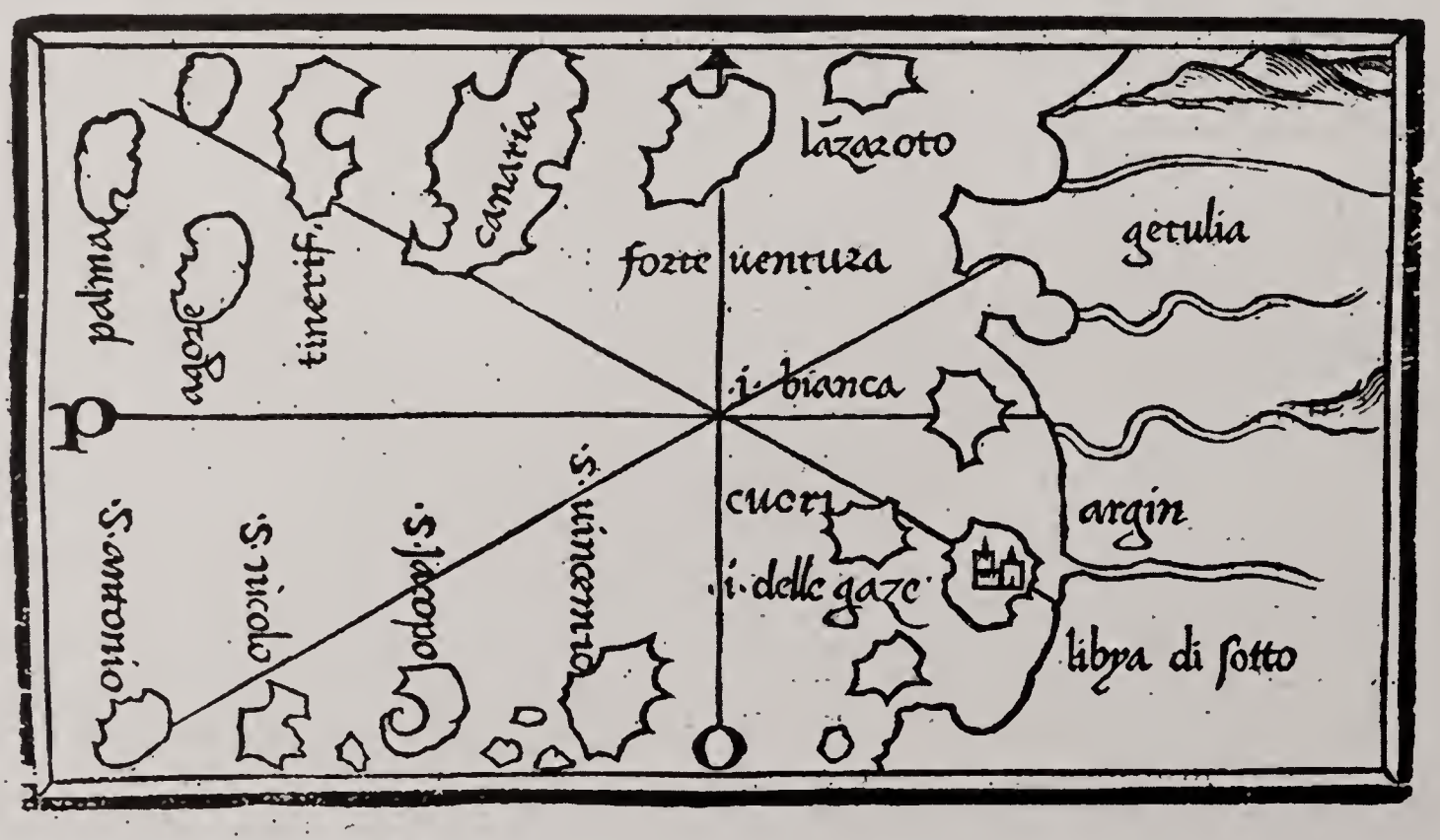
Smith Center Hosts "Narratives & Maps: Historical Studies in Cartographic Storytelling," October 28-30, 1999 The Thirteenth Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., Lectures

Once upon a time the history of cartography seemed largely to be a subfield of historical geography. Today, however, some of the most intriguing studies of old maps are coming from scholars in art history, the history of science, anthropology, literature, and political and social history. From their beginning 33 years ago the Nebenzahl Lectures have been concerned with identifying and fostering the development of new and promising avenues of research in cartographic history, and the record of the lectures embodied in the many publications by the University of Chicago Press demonstrates that they have largely succeeded in this.

In the late 1980s and early 1990s Brian Harley published several influential papers searching for a philosophical framework that would accommodate the study of maps as texts. At about the same time, literary scholars began to discover how maps and the concepts of space they embodied could help them interpret literary works. This work has already produced several fine books and essays, including, for example, Richard Helgerson's *Form of Nationhood: The Elizabethan Writing of England* (University of Chicago Press, 1992) and Tom Conley's *The Self-made Map: Cartographic Writing in Early Modern France* (University of Minnesota Press, 1996). Given that some of this terrain has already been explored, taking on the entire field of literature and cartography seemed overly ambitious. It seemed prudent to focus the Nebenzahl Lectures' attention on a particular type of literary expression. The focus on narratives or stories was an appropriate one, since narratives come in many forms beside written works (the telling of ghost stories around campfires, plays, ballets, television shows and movies, and so on). Why, then, not maps?

Maps, of course, figure prominently in many tales of exploration and travel and are used frequently in novels to help set the scene of fictional landscapes. The eight lectures in the series dwelt, to a certain extent, in this relatively familiar territory, but the main goal of the series was to explore the outer reaches of the ground jointly covered by maps and stories, to identify the narrative elements and meanings of maps of all sorts, and to explore the broader metaphorical relationships between maps and narratives. To insure a wide range of interpretations of the themes, the panel of lecturers included a historian, two geographers, as well as five literary scholars. Each of the lectures inspired lively discussion, which assures us that the series did, indeed, fulfill the long-term goals of

Isolario were a popular literary form in Renaissance Italy that combined maps of islands with geographical and historical text. Two books of islands were displayed in the small exhibit accompanying the Nebenzahl Lectures this fall. This page, showing the Canary Islands, is from Benedetto Bordone's *Isolario* (Venice, 1534). Edward E. Ayer Collection.



the entire Nebenzahl Lecture program—to expand the scope of the history of cartography and to inspire new research. Speakers for the lecture series included James R. Akerman (The Newberry Library), Jeremy Black (University of Exeter), Mercedes Maroto Camino (University of Auckland), William Sherman (University of Maryland, College Park), Garrett Sullivan (Pennsylvania State University), Jeffrey N. Peters (University of Kentucky), Theodore Cachey (University of Notre Dame), and Mark Monmonier (Syracuse University).

One of the highlights of the long weekend was a reception hosted by the University of Chicago Press, which has published many of the previous lecture series as handsome scholarly volumes. The Lectures were also accompanied by a small exhibit held in the Newberry's Department of Special Collections illustrating the narrative aspects of cartography. A future issue of *Mapline* will print the captions and images from that exhibit, which we also intend to mount online on the Newberry's web site.

Historic Maps in K-12 Classrooms

In the early fall, we completed our second year of workshops for Chicago area K-12 teachers, assisting them in the use of maps in their classrooms. The 1999 program was once again supported by a grant from the Lloyd A. Fry Foundation of Chicago. Two series of three workshops each were held in July and September-October. Each workshop day was formed on a specific topic. Day One was concerned with "Cartography and World Views"; Day Two, teachers looked at "Teaching American History and Geography"; and Day Three took a Chicago focus for "Teaching Local History and Geography." Each workshop day began with a presentation by Jim Akerman introducing participants to a wide range of historic maps. Teachers then tried their hand at analyzing some sample maps. Judy Bock and Jesse Markow, consultants to the projects, later presented original lesson plans, part of a set of three they developed for the project.

Mapping Chicago's History: A Workshop

On September 15, 1999, the Smith Center brought together public historians, genealogists, teachers, librarians, and staff of historical societies and museums to learn ways to "read" Chicago's historical landscape through maps and views. This one-day workshop was the second of its kind, and was led by Jim Akerman, Tina Reithmaier, and Pat Morris. The program was funded by a grant from the Illinois Humanities Council.

The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography was founded in 1972 at the Newberry Library to promote the study of the history of cartography through public programs, research projects, fellowships, courses of instruction, and publications. Further information about the Center is available on request from the Director, **James R. Akerman**, The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610-3380; email akermanj@newberry.org.

An Insider's Guide to Historical Atlases

On Tuesdays, April 18 and 25, 2000, John Long, editor of the *Atlas of Historical County Boundaries* project, will lead two workshop sessions on the Newberry Library's work in historical atlases. This two-session seminar is offered by the Newberry's Center for Public Programs. The first session provides an overview of historical atlases as a genre. This consists of a history of their development and an analysis of their purposes, audiences, and features. The second session will focus on how the five atlases created at the Newberry were designed, compiled, and produced. Contact the Center for Public Programs for more information, at (312) 255-3700, or email pubprog@newberry.org.

History of Cartography Fellowships

The Newberry Library's Short-Term Fellowships in the History of Cartography are funded by a generous gift from Arthur Holzheimer. They are open to applicants holding a Ph.D. or to Ph.D. students at the dissertation stage who are working on projects related to the history of cartography and focused on cartographic materials in the Library's collection. They are restricted to work in residence at the Newberry Library and are available for periods of two weeks to two months. A stipend of $1200 per month accompanies the fellowship. The application deadline for 2000-01 awards is March 1, 2000. You can obtain more information about these fellowships and an application form by writing to: Committee on Awards, The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610-3380. You can also email your mailing address to research@newberry.org, or download application materials from the fellowship section of the Newberry's web site: *www.newberry.org*.

Briefly Noted

Compiled by Kristen Block

Dr. John Hébert has recently assumed the position of **Chief of the Geography and Map Division at the Library of Congress**. Employed by the Library since 1969, Dr. Hébert returns to the Geography and Map Division after holding various positions in the Library of Congress Hispanic Division. Dr. Hébert has written extensively on the 18th century Spanish presence in the U.S., historical cartography, and Latin American bibliography. He prepared *Panoramic Maps of Cities in the United States and Canada* (1st edition 1974, rev. edition 1984) among other books and articles on cartography.

Conferences

The Australian Map Circle will hold its 28th annual conference, ***Mapping Beyond 2000*** at the National Library of Australia in Canberra on January 30-February 2, 2000. The conference, of interest to map librarians, cartographers, academic geographers, hydrographers, map collectors, map sellers, and computer scientists in geographic information systems will provide an opportunity for publishing new work in the production or use of maps in the journal of the Australian Map Circle, *The Globe*. For more information contact Maura O'Connor, phone (02) 6262 1280, email moconnor@nla.gov.au; or Graham Baker, phone (02) 6201 4299, email grahambaker@auslig.gov.au.

On February 18-19, 2000, members of the **Forum on European Expansion and Global Interaction** will meet at Flagler College in St. Augustine, Florida for a conference on ***Cities, Entrepots, and Outposts***. The Forum is concerned with the expansion of Europe and the world-wide response to that expansion, from its beginnings in the fourteenth century to the middle of the nineteenth century. It seeks participation by scholars in all areas of the field and encourages submissions from individuals with an interdisciplinary focus. Inquiries and proposals should be addressed to Professor Jan Landers, Vanderbilt University, Department of History, Box 1802, Station B, Nashville, TN 37235; phone (615) 322-3403; fax (615) 343-6002; email jane.landers@vanderbilt.edu.

The Institut Cartogràfic de Catalunya announces ***Approaches and Challenges in a World-Wide History of Cartography Project***, a five-day series of lectures held in Barcelona on February 21-25, 2000. David Woodward (University of Wisconsin), Cordell Yee (St. John's College, Annapolis), and Catherine Delano Smith (Institute of Historical Research, London) are among the 15 lecturers. The lectures will be presented in English. Anybody with an active interest in the history of maps, and in the problems and issues involved in their study is encouraged to attend. For more information, please contact Montserrat Galera i Monegal, Cartoteca de Catalunya, Institut Cartogràfic de Catalunya, Parc de Montjuic, 03038 Barcelona, Spain; fax +34 93 426 74 42.

The Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures at the University of Miami is presenting its Ninth Annual Symposium in Medieval, Renaissance, and Baroque Studies, entitled ***Postcolonial Moves***. The conference, to be held February 24-26, 2000 seeks to describe some of the particular features of a postcolonial attention to the medieval and early modern periods. Keynote speaker Gauri Viswanathan (Columbia University) will set the tone for discussions on how representations of all kinds (literary, visual, musical, architectural, etc.) manifest their relations to colonial dynamics, and how postcolonial theories re-order the concepts of time, geography, ethnicity, religion, gender, and language within medieval and early modern cultures. For more information contact one of the conference co-organizers: Michelle R. Warren, Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures, University of Miami, P.O. Box 248093, Coral Gables, FL 33124-4650; phone (305) 284-4858 x7255; email mrw@miami.edu; OR Patricia Clare Ingham, Department of English, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, PA 18042; phone (610) 758-4385; email pci2@lehigh.edu.

The Seventh Annual Miami International Map Fair will be held at the Historical Museum of Southern Florida on February 5-6, 2000. For more information and registration materials, contact Marcia Kanner, Map Fair Coordinator, Historical Museum of Southern Florida, 1010 West Flagler Street, Miama, FL 33130; phone (305) 375-1492; fax (305) 375-1609; email mapfair@historical-museum.org. A program and list of dealers may be accessed at *www.historical-museum.org/mapfair/mapfair.htm*.

The National Social Science Association is holding its annual conference in Las Vegas on March 26-28, 2000. The conference planners seek proposals for workshops and discussions in all social science education disciplines. Special emphasis will be given this year to topics relating to technology in the classroom. Please send or fax your proposal with a 25-word abstract to NSSA Las Vegas Meeting, 2020 Hills Lake Drive, El Cajon, CA 92020-1018; phone (619) 448-4709; fax (619) 258-7636; email natsocsci@aol.com.

Exhibitions

The Osher Map Library hosted a traveling exhibition, ***Celebrating the Portuguese Communities in America: A Cartographic Perspective***. From February through May 1999, visitors to the exhibit were able to glimpse Portugal's role in the search for a route from Europe to Asia. The Osher added examples of rare original maps from their Library and other private collections to complement this replica of the original show

that was presented at the Library of Congress and the Embassy of Portugal in 1997. The original exhibit is available on the Library of Congress's web site, at *www.lcweb.loc.gov/rr/hispanic/portam/carte.html.*

The Harvard Library sponsored an exhibit from their map collections from January through July 1999, entitled ***Erwin Raisz: 100 Years of Art & Science in Cartography***. The exhibit featured manuscripts, drawings, maps, journals, and publications of Erwin Raisz, Harvard's most prominent mapmaker and one of the most accomplished renderers of landforms in this century.

The British Library Map Library inaugurated its new building in St. Pancras with an exhibition open from April through July. ***Wall Tiles and Free Parking: Escape and Evasion Maps of World War II*** featured items from the British Library's newly-acquired Waddington Archive. Waddington PLC, a printing company best known for its board games, was involved in a most unusual venture during the Second World War: printing maps on silk, rayon and tissue paper for military use and smuggling some of them to prisoners of war. The exhibit also included some maps that prisoners themselves printed on a home-made printing press virtually under the noses of their German guards. A copy of the exhibit leaflet may be obtained from Debbie Hall, phone +44 (0) 171 412 7702; fax +44 (0)171 412 7780; email debbie.hall@bl.uk. A report on the Waddington archive and this exhibit is also available on the web in *Map Forum's* April 1999 online issue: *www.mapforum.com/april.htm.*

Two complementary exhibits were on display in Britain this past spring and summer. The **Royal Geographical Society (with the Institute of British Geographers)** presented an exhibit in their Map Room showing the paths of the total solar eclipse over England and Wales. Using contemporary maps of the Ordnance Survey for the eclipses of March 15, 1858, June 29, 1927, and August 11, 1999, the exhibit focused on the products of the government agency's efforts in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The **British Library Map Library** opened an exhibit entitled ***The Shadow of the Moon: An Exhibition of British Solar Eclipse Mapping in the 18th Century*** to coincide with the solar eclipse and the publication of a book by the same title by Geoff Armitage, curator of the exhibit. The exhibit closed at the end of October.

Carto-Maine-ia: Puzzles and Wraps and Oddball Maps was the lighthearted title of an exhibit hosted by the **Osher Map Library and Smith Center for Cartographic Education**. *Carto-Maine-ia* showcased "maps on all sorts of objects – toys, jigsaw puzzles, parlor games, stamps, envelopes, greeting cards, postcards, napkins, placemats, dinner plates, table cloths, tea towels, tiles, trivets, bottles, lamp shades, hats, t-shirts, shower curtains, etc." The exhibit closed in mid-September, but an online version of the exhibit is available for viewing at *www.usm.maine.edu/~maps/exhibit6/.*

As part of the **Mappa Mundi Conference 1999**, an exhibition of rare medieval world maps was held at Hereford Cathedral, bringing together nearly all of the surviving examples of medieval world maps from collections around the globe for a one-month exhibit. The exhibit closed on October 1. A description of the Hereford Mappamundi can be read at *www.ibmpcug.co.uk/~mserve/mapmundi.html.*

The Cambridge University Library commemorated the 400th anniversary of Oliver Cromwell's death with an exhibit that closed in early October, entitled, ***"A brave bad man": Oliver Cromwell, 1599-1658***. Among the items on display were the maps of Great Britain and Huntingdonshire from the "Gardner Copy" of John Speed's *The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain.* A description of the exhibition and some images on display can be found at *www.lib.cam.ac.uk/Exhibitions/Cromwell/cromwell.htm.*

As part of the 250th anniversary celebration of the founding of the city of Alexandria, Virginia, **Alexandria's History Museum, The Lyceum**, presented an exhibit, ***Changing Perceptions: Charting Alexandria, 1590-1999***, which closed at the end of October. A unique collection of Virginia and Alexandria maps traced both the development of the region from 16th-century exploration through its settlement by Europeans and Africans, as well as period map-making technology. A four-color illustrated checklist providing an overview of and citation for each exhibit item is available for purchase from the Lyceum bookshop. For more information, write to 201 South Washington Street, Alexandria, VA 22314; phone (703) 838-4994; fax (703) 838-4997; email lyceum@ci.alexandria.va.us; or visit their web site: *http://ci.alexandria.va.us/oha/lyceum/index.html.*

Mapping Virginia, a major exhibition mounted by the **Library of Virginia**, was on display through December 15, 1999. Maps of particular interest included the 1755 Mitchell map of British claims in North America, the 1807 Madison map of Virginia, and the 1770 John Henry map of Virginia. In five sections and with three interactive computer programs, the exhibition provided insight into how maps were made, how maps reflect changing concepts of the environment, how maps indicate changing society, and how maps suggest Virginia's role in the colonial empire and the American republic. An online version of the exhibit, complete with suggestions for K-12 curriculum enhancement, is available at *www.lva.lib.va.us/sb/exhibits/index.htm* (see **web reviews** earlier in this issue).

From November 14, 1999 through December 15, 1999, the **Mitchell Gallery at St. John's College** exhibited maps and books depicting the Holy Land from the collection of Dr. Leonard Rothman. A summary of the exhibit is available online at *http://www.sjca.edu/events/gallery.phtml.*

Through the end of December 1999, a special exhibit was open at the **University of Texas-Arlington Library**. ***Legacies: Celebrating the Donations of Jenkins and Virginia Garrett*** focused on the Mexican American War of 1846-48 and the history of Texas and the Greater Southwest, and included items such as rare books and journals, manuscripts, maps, sheet music, broadsides and other documents pertaining to the history of the region. Contact the UTA Library's Department of Special Collections at (817) 272-3393 for more information.

The world, maps, and art were the interlocking subjects of a three-part exhibition presented by the **Frederick R. Weisman Art Museum** on the University of Minnesota's east bank campus, which closed January 2, 2000. ***World Views: Maps and Art*** looked at how different "world views" present different "views of the world" and how maps incorporate cultural values and beliefs. The James Ford Bell Library supplied historical maps for the exhibition, including Martin Waldseemüller's 1507 globe gores, which published the place-name "America" for the first time. Also on display were explorers' maps of Minnesota and the upper Midwest. The Museum's general phone number is (612) 625-9494.

The **Adler Planetarium and Astronomy Museum** presented the reinstallation of ***Awestruck by the Majesty of the Heavens: Artistic Perspectives from the History of Astronomy Collection***. The exhibit, which was originally displayed at the Chicago Cultural Center in 1997, featured 60 maps and prints, including celestial charts, astronomical illustrations, and portrait prints. The exhibit opened in October and continued through January 2, 2000. The exhibit is now online at *www.adlerplanetarium.org/99/our_col/awestruck/main.html*

The Boston Public Library presents ***Mapping Boston***, an exhibit showing through January 14, 2000. On display are maps and other printed material illustrating particular projects that have helped change the face of Boston and tell the story of its development. The Library's general phone number is (617) 536-5400.

The New York Public Library has opened ***Seeing is Believing: 700 Years of Scientific and Medical Illustration***, an exhibit that will run though February 19, 2000. Among the images presented in the exhibit are a medieval manuscript showing Earth at the center of the universe, the craggy terrain of the moon as seen in a glowing 19th-century photograph, details of human musculature from a revolutionary 16th-century anatomy text. Map treasures on display include Apianus, *Astronomicum caesareum* (1540) and Edmond Halley's chart of the English Channel. An accompanying 88-page book with illustrations is also available for sale. For recorded information about exhibitions at the New York Public Library, call (212) 869-8089, or visit the Library's website at *www.nypl.org*.

Around the World: To the East through the Strait of Magellan is the title of an exhibit presented by the **Maritime Museum in Rotterdam** from November 6, 1999 to January 31, 2000. The exhibition focuses mainly on Dutch voyages between 1598 and 1615 that traveled through the Strait of Magellan to reach the Indies. Highlights of this small exhibition include a 16th-century English manuscript chart of the Strait of Magellan from the States Archives, the Mercator world map of 1569, and a Blaeu wall map from 1618/1619 from the Museum's own collections. Additional information can be obtained from Sjoerd de Meer, Curator, Maritime Museum Rotterdam, Leuvehaven 1, 3011 EA Rotterdam, The Netherlands; phone 010 413 26 80; fax 010 413 73 42; email demeer@mmph.nl.

Canada at Scale: Maps of our History will be on display at the **National Archives of Canada** through February 21, 2000. "The maps in this exhibition reflect the evolution of cartography in Canada: Aboriginal peoples, European colonial powers, Canadians, governments, private industry and academics all produced precious maps." Information is available by calling (613) 992-9359 or visiting the Archives' web site: *http://www.archives.ca.*

In celebration of its fifth anniversary, the **Osher Map Library at the University of Southern Maine** presents an exhibition, ***Worldly Treasures: A Fifth Anniversary Celebration*** open from early October 1999 through March 25, 2000. This exhibition presents a selection of treasured maps from the Library's collections, highlighting recent acquisitions and gifts. The exhibition is not limited to the usual treasures among old maps – the old, rare, and beautiful – but also showcases more recent maps that are intellectual treasures. These include early 19th-century manuscripts, Sanborn fire insurance atlases, and bird's-eye views. The exhibit hopes to highlight the increasing rarity of, and the need to preserve, such items before they are lost to the historian. Access more information about this exhibit on the web at *www.usm.maine.edu/~maps/exhibit.html.*

A Matter of Time: A Closer Look at Early Maps, Globes and Scientific Instruments will be on display February 16, 2000-January 7, 2001. **The Stewart Museum**, situated at the Fort on Île Sainte-Hélène in Montreal, hosts this exhibit on the history of the knowledge of longitude, which discusses the necessity of knowing the correct longitude at sea, the problems of trying to determine it correctly and the resolution of these problems in the late 18th century. Globes and scientific instruments ranging 300 years in age will be on display. Thirty-two globes selected from the Museum's collection dating from 1533 to 1840 will be displayed, ranging in size from pocket-size up to the Coronelli globe, measuring 100 cm. in diameter. For information call (514) 861-6701.

Map Societies & Lectures

The Warburg Institute's ninth series of **Maps and Society lectures** for 1999-2000 has been announced. Upcoming speakers in the series include Dr. Yolande Hodson, Prof. Charles Withers (Geography, University of Edinburgh), Ian Mumford (Typography and Graphic Communication, University of Reading), Sarah Tyacke (Keeper, Public Record Office), and Dr. Jim Egan (English, Brown University). Meetings are held at 5:00 p.m. on Thursdays at the University of London, Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, London. For specific dates and topics, see our **Calendar**.

The 1999-2000 program for the **Oxford Seminars in the History of Cartography** has begun. On February 10, Ian Gregory and Humphrey Southall (University of Portsmouth) will comment on "A Historical GIS for Great Britain." On May 25, Ralph Hyde (London Guildhall Library) will shed light on "Parish Maps of London, 1686-1900: Recording an Overlooked Source." For more information regarding the program, please contact Nick Millea, Map Librarian, Bodleian Library, Broad Street, Oxford, OX1 3BG; phone 01865 277013; fax 01865 277139; email nam@bodley.ox.ac.uk.

The Chicago Map Society planned two special programs for the winter months. In December, members traveled to Chicago's Adler Planetarium, where Assistant Curator of Instruments Anna Friedman took members on a tour of the Planetarium's new exhibit, *Awestruck by the Majesty of the Heavens.* On January 6, 2000, the Society welcomed back David Buisseret, former director of the Smith Center, for a slide talk which complemented the close of the Newberry Library's current exhibition, *Signs of Judaism in Portugal.* Dr. Buisseret's talk, "Cartography in the Portuguese World," was co-sponsored by the Newberry Library's Center for Public Programs. For general information about the Society and its meetings, write to: Chicago Map Society, The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610-3380.

The 1999-2000 program of meetings for the **New York Map Society** has been set. Alice Hudson presented "Maps of the Chesapeake Region" in November, and NYMS member Raffaele Roncali spoke on the history and maps of Fabriano, a medieval Italian town, at the group's meeting in December. For more information regarding meetings or joining the New York Map Society, contact Erin M. Sullivan, phone (201) 944-9399; fax (201) 944-7833; email sullivan@navtech.com.

The Map Society of Wisconsin has scheduled several meetings for the 1999-2000 season. Meetings are generally held at the Golda Meir Library at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Meeting topics for the coming months include a show and tell given by the AGS Staff and Map Society members; and "AAA's Maps," Tom Schreiner (American Automobile Association). Please consult the **Calendar** or phone (414) 229-6282 for information.

The Washington Map Society has scheduled meetings for this winter. In December, the Society hosted Dr. Darby Lewes (English, Lycoming College), who spoke on the topic of her recent article in *Mercator's World*, "The Feminine Landscape." In January, Emilio Cueto, Esq., a leading collector of maps of Cuba, will present "Cuba in Old Maps." In March, New York map dealer and Yale physicist Richard Casten will present "Finding Clues to the Chronology of Virginian Cartography in the Mapping of California and the Pacific." Please consult the **Calendar** for dates and times. For more information regarding Washington Map Society events contact John Greene, phone (410) 956-3165, email maphunter@aol.com.

The American Geographical Society Collection will present the **Holzheimer "Maps and America" lecture** on April 26 at the Golda Meir Library at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Richard Stevenson will speak on the Washington bi-centennial. For further details contact Chris Baruth at (800) 558-8993, email cmb@uwm.edu.

Awards & Fellowships

The sixth series of **J.B. Harley Research Fellowships**, designed to assist research in the London map collections, have been awarded. The recipients were **Dr. Ian J. Barrow** (History, Middlebury College, VT) and **Benjamin L. Stone** (History, University of Chicago). Dr. Barrow will spend three weeks researching his topic, "Mapping India, Making Britain: Cartography and the Colonial Nation State," and Mr. Stone will be working for four weeks on his topic, "Mapping, Map-Use and State Formation in Later Seventeenth and Early Eighteenth Century England." For further details on fellowship guidelines and a list of past awards recipients visit *http://ihr.sas.ac.uk/maps/harlfhws.html.*

The Washington Map Society has selected the winner in the **1999 Ristow Prize** for cartographic history and map librarianship. **Neil Safier**, a doctoral candidate in the History Department at Johns Hopkins University, took the honors with his paper, "Mapping Myths: The Cartographic Boundaries between Science and Speculation on La Condamine's Amazon, 1743-44." Two other papers received Honorable Mentions in the contest: **Jilly Tranganou** (Tokyo Keizai University), with "Geographica Representations of the Tôkaidô from Edo to Meiji Japan" and **Ken Mitchell** (University of Minnesota) for "Mapping the French Empire: Jean Boisseau's 1643 'Description de la Novvelle France.'" Safier received a cash award of $500 for his paper, which will be published in *The Portolan*, the journal of the Washington Map Society. All three prizewinners will

receive a membership in the Washington Map Society for the coming year. For further information about the Ristow Prize, contact John Docktor, 150 S. Strathcona Drive, York, PA 17403-3833; email jdocktor@cyberia.com; web site *http://users.supernet.com/pages/jdocktor/washmap.htm.*

The IMCoS/Helen Wallis Award for 1999 has been presented to **Dr. Günter Schilder** of the Faculty of Geographical Sciences at the University of Utrecht. Dr. Schilder's lifelong achievements in the history of cartography, especially in the field of early Dutch navigation and discovery, make him a worthy recipient of the award. His first book, *Australia Unveiled: The Share of the Dutch Navigators in the Discovery of Australia* (1976), eventually led to his appointment as Chair at the Department of Geography at the University of Utrecht. Dr. Schilder built "one of the best known [departments] in the world for the research work being carried out on Dutch cartography and cartographers," bringing to the University of Utrecht well-known scholars to work on projects and research groups such as EXPLOKART. The *Monumenta Cartographica Nerrlandica* series, his multi-volume inventory of rare and significant Dutch maps and charts from 1550-1700, has reached its sixth volume.

The Society for the History of Discoveries has issued a call for submissions to its thirteenth annual prize essay contest. Essays may deal with voyages, travels, biography, history, cartography, techniques and technology, or other aspects of discovery. The primary purpose is to enlighten the reader on some aspect of mankind's exploration of the world. The winner will receive a prize of $600, and will be invited to make an oral presentation about the paper at the group's annual meeting. Additionally, the essay will be considered for publication in the Society's journal, *Terrae Incognitae.* The contest is open to graduate students (anyone who will not receive a doctoral degree before May 1, 2000). The deadline for this contest is May 1, 2000. Visit the web site for the Society of the History of Discoveries (*www.sochistdisc.org*) or contact Prof. Carol Urness for more information: phone (612) 626-9853, email c-urne@maroon.tc.umn.edu.

Web News

John Docktor has expanded his list of cartographic exhibitions and meetings to include map fairs and several map society meeting schedules. He encourages those with posting information to email him (jdocktor@cyberia.com) or visit his site.
www.cyberia.com/pages/jdocktor/

Tony Campbell has recently posted a listing of recipients of doctoral degrees with cartography-related dissertations on his 'Map History' web site.
http://ihr.sas.ac.uk/maps/phd.html

Odden's Bookmarks – The Fascinating World of Maps and Mapping – has a new URL and extended search capabilities.
http://oddens.geog.uu.nl/index.html.

The creation of a new and improved website for the **Society of the History of Discoveries** has been announced by Francis Herbert, President of the Society. Visit their site for information about the Society, *Terrae Incognitae*, and its annual essay prize.
www.sochistdisc.org

The *Elektronische Mitteilungen zur Astronomie*, published by the Working Group for the History of Astronomy in the Astronomische Gesellschaft, is now available to an English-speaking audience as the ***Electronic Newsletter for the History of Astronomy.***
www.astro.uni-bonn.de/~pbrosche/aa/enha/enha24.txt

The development of a uniform system to make large quantities of historical geographic archives from Sweden, Germany and Denmark accessible in digital form via the Internet is currently being supported by the European Commission's INFO2000 program. Entitled "**Digital History Maps**" (DHM), this project will develop a pilot system including a search engine and user interface. A summary of this project is now available.
www2.echo.lu/info2000/en/factsheets/dhm.html

The Marciana Library in Venice has (in Italian) a summary of several web-based digital cartographic archive projects. It is now possible to access the database ARCHImedia, containing 11,000 short bibliographic descriptions of cartographic materials; thousands of dual-resolution images; the Coronelli archive, containing the texts of the works of Vincenzo Coronelli; and the Fra Mauro world map, enlarged and accompanied by an annexed and searchable database of the textual inscriptions.
http://marciana.venezia.sbn.it/geo.htm

A large number of **old road maps and links to automobile mapping sites** have been put on the web by Pascal Pannetier at two sites.
http://oldmaps.ctw.cc (French and English)
http://automobi.ctw.cc (French only)

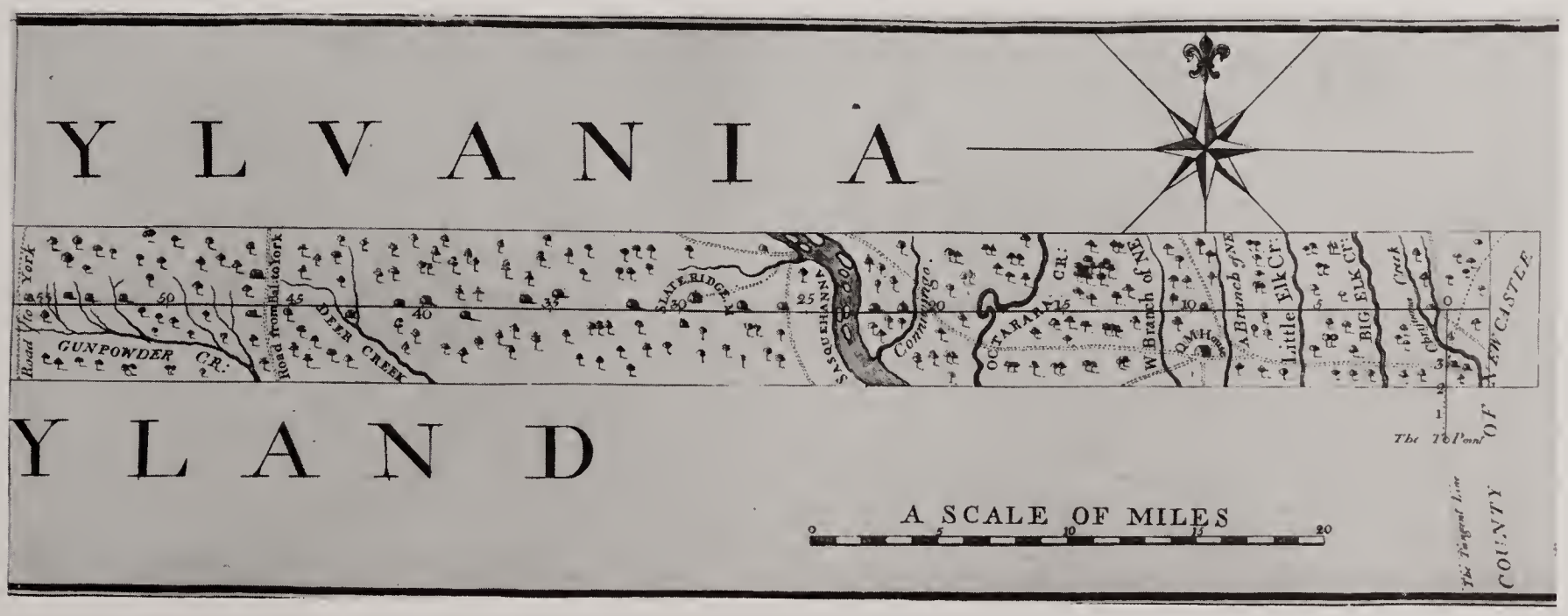
Map dealers Marcel and Deborah van den Broecke-Günzburger of **Cartographica Neerlandica** announce the installation of their new online map catalogue. All items, including many new acquisitions, have accompanying descriptions, and scanned images are provided for many of the maps.
www.tip.nl/users/cart.neer

Map Talk

by Pat Morris

From page 689 of Thomas Pynchon's *Mason & Dixon* (New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1997), his fictionalized account of the 1768 survey undertaken to resolve the colonial boundary dispute between Pennsylvania and Maryland.

> "[Charles] Mason is able to inspect the long Map, fragment, elegantly cartouch'd with Indians and Instruments, at last. Ev'ry place they ran it, ev'ry House passed by, Road cross'd, the Ridge-lines and Creeks, Forests and Glades, Water ev'rywhere, and the Dragon nearly visible. 'So, – so. This is the Line as all shall see it after its Copper-Plate 'Morphis, – and all History remember? This is what ye expect me to sign off on?'
>
> [Jeremiah Dixon responds] 'Not the worst I've handed in. And had they wish'd to pay for Coloring? Why, tha'd scarcely knaah the Place…?'
>
> 'This is beauteous Work. Emerson was right, Jeremiah. You were flying, all the time.'
>
> Dixon, his face darken'd by the Years of Weather, may be allowing himself to blush in safety. 'Could have us'd a spot of Orpiment, all the same. Some Lapis…?'"



Images from *A Plan of the west line or parallel of latitude, which is the boundary between the provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania* … [Philadelphia: Robert Kennedy, 1768]. The Newberry Library.

Calendar

January 20, 2000

Dr. Yolande Hodson will present "Maps and Society in Twentieth-Century Britain" for the Maps and Society Lectures at the Warburg Institute at the University of London. The meeting begins at 5:00 p.m., and will be followed by refreshments. All are welcome – admission is free. For more information, contact Tony Campbell, phone 0171 412 7525, email tony.campbell@bl.uk.

January 26, 2000

The British Library's presents a "Libraries within the Library" talk at 6:15 p.m. in the Conference Centre, where Peter Barber will present, "For the King or for the People? The Creation, Purpose, and Fate of King George III's Topographical and Maritime Collections." Tickets are available in advance from the British Library Events Office, phone 020 7412 7222, email boxoffice@bl.uk

January 27, 2000

The Washington Map Society meeting will be held at 7:00 p.m. in the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress. Emilio Cueto, Esq., a leading collector of maps of Cuba, will present "Cuba in Old Maps." For additional information contact John Greene, phone (410) 956-3165, email maphunter@aol.com.

January 30-February 2, 2000

The Australian Map Circle presents its 28th annual conference, "Mapping Beyond 2000" at the National Library of Australian in Canberra. For more information contact Maura O'Connor, phone (02) 6262 1280, email moconnor@nla.gov.au; or Graham Baker, phone (02) 6201 4299, email grahambaker@auslig.gov.au.

February 4-6

The Seventh Annual Miami International Map Fair will be held at the Historical Museum of Southern Florida. Contact Marcia Kanner, Map Fair Coordinator, Historical Museum of Southern Florida, 1010 West Flagler Street, Miami, FL 33130; phone (305) 375-1492; fax (305) 375-1609; email mapfair@historical-museum.org. A program and list of dealers may be accessed at *www.historical-museum.org/mapfair/mapfair.htm*

February 9, 2000

The Map Society of Wisconsin will meet at 7:00 p.m. at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, AGS Collection, Golda Meir Library. The AGSC staff and other map society members will present a show-and-tell session. Social hour and refreshments will follow. For more information, please call (414) 229-6282.

February 10, 2000

At 5:00 p.m. Ian Gregory and Humphrey Southall (University of Portsmouth) will speak on "A Historical GIS for Great Britain" at the Oxford Seminars in the History of Cartography. For more information, contact Nick Millea, Map Librarian, Bodleian Library, Broad Street, Oxford, OX1 3BG; phone 01865 277013; fax 01865 277139; email nam@bodley.ox.ac.uk.

February 17, 2000

The Warburg Institute at the University of London hosts Prof. Charles Withers (Geography, University of Edinburgh) for its monthly "Maps and Society" lecture. Prof. Withers will speak on "The Social Nature of Map-Making in the Enlightenment." The meeting begins at 5:00 p.m., and will be followed by refreshments. All are welcome – admission is free. For more information, contact Tony Campbell, phone 0171 412 7525, email tony.campbell@bl.uk.

February 18-19, 2000

The Forum on European Expansion and Global Interaction will meet at Flagler College in St. Augustin, Florida for their conference, *Cities, Entrepots, and Outposts.* Inquiries should be addressed to Professor Jan Landers, phone (615) 322-3403; fax (615) 343-6002; email jane.landers@vanderbilt.edu.

February 21-25, 2000

Approaches and Challenges in a World-Wide History of Cartography Project is the focus of a conference hosted by the Institut Cartogàfic de Catalunya. Contact Montserrat Galera i Monegal, Cartoteca de Catalunya, Institut Cartogàfic de Catalunya, Par de Montjuic, 03038 Barcelona, Spain; fax +34 93 426 74 42.

February 24-26, 2000

The Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures at the University of Miami presents *Postcolonial Moves*, a Symposium in Medieval, Renaissance, and Baroque Studies. For more information, contact one of the conference co-organizers: Michelle R. Warren, phone (305) 284-4858 x7255; email mrw@miami.edu; or Patricia Clare Ingham, phone (610) 758-4385; email pci2@lehigh.edu.

March 2, 2000

New York map dealer and Yale physicist Richard Casten will speak at the March meeting for the Washington Map Society. The Society will meet at 7:00 p.m. in the Geography and Map Division at the Library of Congress. Dr. Casten's presentation is entitled "Finding Clues to the Chronology of Virginian Cartography in the Mapping of California and the Pacific." For additional information contact John Greene, phone (410) 956-3165, email maphunter@aol.com.

March 14, 2000

Tom Schreiner of the American Automobile Association will speak on his company's maps at the Map Society of Wisconsin's March meeting. The Society will meet at 7:00 p.m. at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, AGS Collection, Golda Meir Library. Social hour and refreshment will follow. For more information, please call (414) 229-6282.

March 26-28, 2000

The National Social Science Association is holding its annual conference on social science education in Las Vegas, Nevada. For more information, contact meeting organizers at phone (619) 448-4709, email natsocsci@aol.com.

March 30, 2000

Ian Mumford (University of Reading) will present "Lithographed Maps: Art or Artefact? A Round Table Discussion" for the Maps and Society Lectures at the Warburg Institute at the University of London. The 5:00 p.m. meeting will be followed by refreshments. All are welcome – admission is free. For more information, contact Tony Campbell, phone 0171 412 7525, email tony.campbell@bl.uk.